1899, *Bowha* 3147 (CAL); Mar. 1866, *Wight* s. n. (CAL); Kambakaham R. F., 24 Oct. 1956, *B. D. Patil* 576 (CAL); Camalapuram Feb. 1883, *J. S. Gamble* 11200 (CAL); *Wall. Sheet* No. 8905 A.

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K. K. N. NAIR
Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta
AND
M. P. NAYAR
Botanical Survey of India, Howrah

TAXONOMIC STUDIES ON MYRSINACEAE OF INDIA—I. A NEW SPECIES AND REVIEW OF GENUS *SADIRIA* MEZ

Mez (1902) reduced DeCandolle's genus *Pimelandra* to a sub-genus of *Ardisia* and the following species, *Pimelandra griffithii* Clarke, *P. eugenifolia* (Wall.) Hook. f. and *P. erecta* Clarke which could not be assigned to the genus *Ardisia* were segregated to form a new genus *Sadiria* Mez.

The genus *Sadiria* is related to *Antistrophe* DC. but differs in having petals united above the middle while in the latter the petals are united only at the base. So far five Indian species have been reported under the genus *Sadiria* mainly from Eastern Himalaya and Khasi Hills, all restricted within Eastern India and Indo-Burmese border [*S. solanifolia* Mez, *S. eugenifolia* (Wall.) Mez, *S. griffithii* (Clarke) Mez, *S. erecta* (Clarke) Mez, *S. boweri* Dunn.]. A new species *S. subsessilifolia* Nayar et Giri and a variety *S. eugenifolia* (Wall.) Mez var. *burmanica* Nayar et Giri are described for the first time.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

I. Petals connate up to 5/6 of the corolla tube .. 1. *S. solanifolia*
I. Petals united up to 3/4 of the corolla tube
  II. Sepals triangular ovate, margin ciliate or serrulate
    III. Leaves subsessile .. 2. *S. subsessilifolia*
    III. Leaves distinctly petiolate :
      IV. Anthers ovate, apex long caudate .. 3. *S. eugenifolia*
      IV. Anthers lanceolate, or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute :
        V. Branches, leaves rusty puberulous, sparsely gland-dotted ; petiole short 0.5-0.8 mm long ; sepals ciliate .. 4. *S. griffithii*
        V. Branches, leaves glabrous or glabrate, petiole longer, 1.5-5 cm long ; sepals serrulate .. 5. *S. boweri*
  II. Sepals elliptic, minutely ciliate : .. 6. *S. erecta.*

Sadiria solanifolia Mez in Engl. Pflanzenreich 9 (iv. 236): 182. 1902.

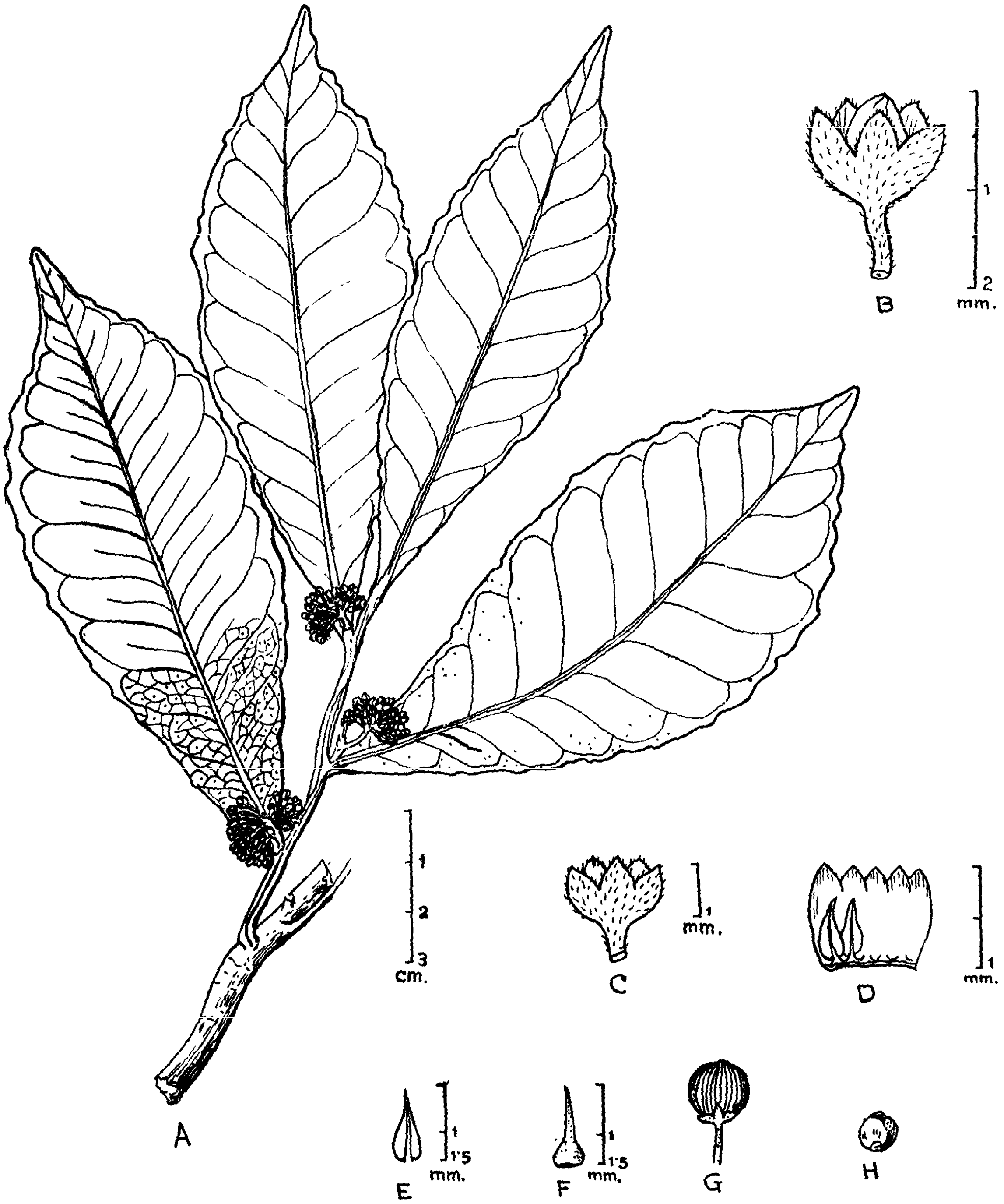
Type: Bhutan *Booth* s.n. (K). Not seen.

S. subsessilifolia Nayar et Giri sp. nov.

Affinis *S. griffithii* (Clarke) Mez, sed foliis subsessilibus, margine foliorum valde sinuatis, pedunculis robustis differt.

Frutex lignosus, teretis, glaber. *Folia* subsessilia, magna, oblanceolata, 10-20 cm longa, 4-7.5 cm lata, basi valde cuneata, apice abrupte acuminata vel acuta, margine sinuta, pellucido-punctata, supra glabra, infra ad nervos puberula, membranacea, nervis principalibus prominentis, nervis latarilibus 10-18 paribus, distinctis. *Inflorescenteae* axillares, subfasiculatae vel condense subpaniculatae, 2-3 cm longae, dense puberulae. *Flores* parvi, 5-meri, puberuli;

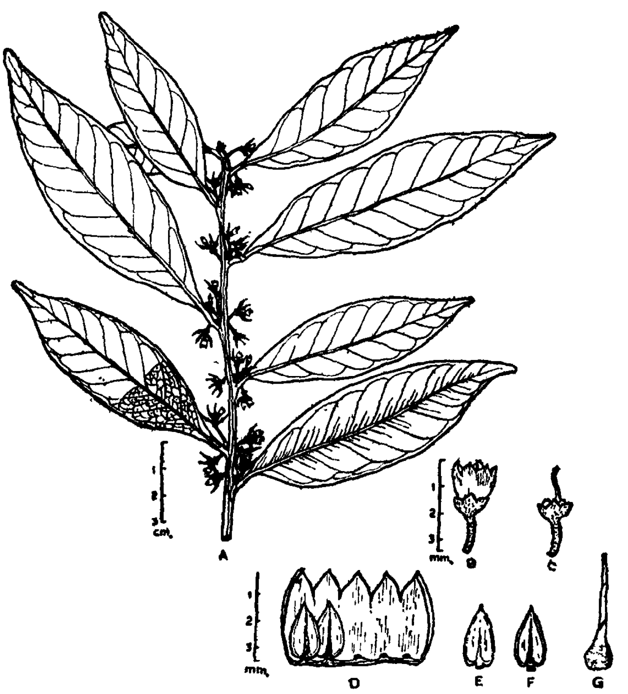
pedicellis 2-3 mm longis puberulis. *Calyx* campanulata 1-1.5 mm longa, puberula, 5-lobata, lobis triangularibus. *Corolla* 1-1.2 mm longa, petala 5, 3/4 longit in tubum cylindricum connata, lobis dextrosum tegentibus. *Stamina* 5, 0.9 mm longa,



Sadiria subsessilifolia Nayar et Giri
A Habit. B. Flower Bud. C. Calyx. D. Petals with stamens. E. Stamen. F. Gynoecium. G. Fruit. H. Seed.

petalis breviora; filamentis brevissimis, petalis infime affixis; antheris triangularibus 0·7 mm longis. *Ovarium* subglobossum, stylo gracili 1 mm longo, petala subaequante. *Fructus* baccatus, subglobossum, monospermus.

Shrub, woody, terete, glabrous. *Leaves* subsessile, large, oblanceolate, 10-20 cm long, 4-7·5 cm wide, base cuneate, apex abruptly acuminate or acute, margin sinuate, pellucid-punctate, upper surface glabrous, undersurface along the nerves puberulous, membraneous, main nerves prominent, lateral nerves 10-15 pairs, distinct. *Inflorescence* axillary, subfasciculate, or subpaniculate, 2-3 cm long, densely puberulous. *Flowers* small, 5-merous, puberulous; pedicel 2-3 mm long, puberulous. *Calyx* campanulate, 1-1.5 mm long, puberulous, lobes triangular. *Corolla* 1-1.2 mm long, petals 5, 3/4 longitudinally united to form a tube, lobes imbricate towards the right. *Stamens* 5, 0.8 mm long, smaller than petals; filament short, 0.1 mm long; anther triangular, 0·7 mm long. *Ovary* subglobose; style slender, 1 mm long, subequal in length to the petals. *Fruit* berry, subglobose, 1-seeded.



Sadiria eugenifolia var. *burmanica* Nayar et Giri
A. Habit. B. Flower. C. Calyx. D. Petals with stamens. E. Stamen, ventral view. F. Stamen, dorsal view. G. Gynoecium.

S. subsessilifolia Nayar et Giri is allied to *S. griffithii* (Clarke) Mez, but differs in having subsessile, sinuate margined leaves and robust peduncle.

Distribution: India: Arunachal Pradesh, Abor, Rengging, 20 Feb. 1912, *I. H. Burkill.* R. E. P. 36657 (Holotype CAL); Ibid., above upper Rotung, alt. 1600 m., 23-1-1912. *I. H. Burkill* R.E.P. 36220 (CAL); Ibid, Spur above upper Rengging Camp, alt. 1100 m, 26-1-1912, *I. H. Burkill* R.E.P. 36272 (CAL); Ibid., above the head of the Egar, alt. 1600 m, 23-1-1912, *I. H. Burkill* 36188 (CAL).

S. eugenifolia (Wall.) Mez in Engl. Pflanzenreich 9 (iv. 236): 182. 1902. *Ardisia engenifolia* [Wall. Cat. No. 2276. 1830.] ex A.DC. in Trans. Linn. Soc. 17: 120. 1834; DC. Prodr. 8: 130. 1844. *Pimelandra eugenifolia* Hook. f. in Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Plant. 2: 647. 1876. C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 530. 1882. *Tinus eugenifolia* O. Ktze Rev. Gen. 2: 974. 1891.

Distribution: India. Meghalaya, Khasia. *Wallich.* 2276 (Type, CAL); Burma: Karen country and hills, Jaipo hills. *Brandis* s.n. (CAL).

S. eugenifolia (Wall.) Mez var. **burmanica** Nayar et Giri var. nov. Affinis typo, inflorescentiis multifloribus, pedicellis longioribus differt.

Distribution: Burma: Myitkyina Dist. alt. 1100 m., 11 May 1919, *C. Gilbert Rogers* 852 (Holotype CAL).

The variety *burmanica* differs from var. *eugenifolia* in having many flowered inflorescence and long pedicillate flowers.

S. griffithii (Clarke) Mez in Engl. Pflanzenreich 9 (iv. 236): 183. 1902. *Pimelandra griffithii* Clarke in Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 531. 1882. *Tinus kurzeana* O. Ktze Rev. Gen.

2: 973. 1891. *Ardisia eugenifolia* Kurz (non Wall.) For. Fl. 2: 111. 1877 et in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal 2: 225. 1877.

Distribution: Burma: Sine loc. *Griffith* 3598 (Type CAL); Kachin Hills. March 1898. *Shaik Mokim* s. n. (CAL).

S. boweri Dunn in Bull. Misce. Inform. Roy. Bot. Gard. Kew 1920: 111. 1920.

Distribution: India: Arunachal Pradesh, Abor Summit of Bapu, alt. 2080 m, 7 March 1912. *I. H. Burkill* R.E.P. 36929 (Type CAL).

This species is characterised by many flowered inflorescences and long petioled glabrous leaves.

S. erecta (Clarke) Mez in Engl. Pflanzenreich 9 (iv. 236): 183. 1902. *Pimelandra erecta* Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 531. 1882. *Tinus erecta* O. Ktze Rev. Gen. 2: 974. 1891.

Distribution: India: Meghalaya, Khasia, Umwari, Clarke 19384. (Holotype not seen).

The key is drawn from the descriptions.

M. P. NAYAR AND G. S. GIRI
Botanical Survey of India, Howrah

REFERENCE

MEZ, C. Myrsinaceae. *Das Pflanzenreich.* 9 (iv. 236): 181-183. 1902.

PHAIUS LURIDUS THW. (ORCHIDACEAE)—A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA, FROM AGASTIYA HILLS, SOUTH INDIA

During the botanical exploration tour to Agastiya Hills, Western Ghats (Trivandrum District, Kerala), during October, 1973, an interesting orchid was collected from Athirumalai, at an altitude of ± 675 m. Detailed study of it has been made, comparing with the available species in the herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, both at Coimbatore (MH) and Calcutta (CNH), and it is found matching with the Ceylon species *Phaius luridus* Thw. The genus *Phaius* Lour. is represented in India by about half a dozen species, whose distribution is restricted to tropical Himalayas. Nevertheless, *P. tankervilliae* Roxb. (=*P. wallichii* Lindl.) is nowadays cultivated in some private gardens in South India also. Fischer in Gamble's Flora of Madras Presidency did not include any species of this genus. Thus this discovery is interesting, in that the representation of this genus *Phaius* is established for the first time, for the Flora of South India through this species *P. luridus.*

This genus is closely allied to *Calanthe* R. Br. especially in the vegetative characters, and in having 8 Pollinia. But it is distinguished from the latter, by the characters of caducous, foliaceous bracts and the partial union of the column with the lip instead of persistent bracts, and complete adnation of the column with the lip. Lack of a spur coupled with the presence of the rhomboid obscurely lobed lip at once single out *P. luridus* from other species of this genus in India.

The type specimen of *P. luridus* Thw. C.P. 613 (Acc. no. 567959), from Ceylon, deposited in the Central National Herbarium, Howrah, is incomplete in the sense that only two disconnected leaves, and a portion of the inflorescence are mounted on the sheet.

Phaius luridus Thw. Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 300. 1861; J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 5: 817. 1890; Trim. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 3: 172. 1895.

Terrestrial orchids, non-bulbous; *rhi-*